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Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

[Presented May 22, 1834.]

The Committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th day of April, by which it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials, which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of enquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management—whether it has used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and, also, what abuses, corruptions, or mal-practices, have existed in the management of said Bank; and that the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of said Bank and its branches. And they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said Committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable—

Respectfully submit the following Report, in part of their proceedings, so far as they have found it practicable to discharge the duties devolved on them.

Charged, particularly, to examine into the conduct of the Bank of the United States, they have endeavored most anxiously to ascertain correctly the true character of that highly responsible and delicate trust.

To judge rightly of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and of its committee towards the Bank, it must be borne constantly in mind, that the corporation differs essentially from an ordinary banking company, incorporated for private benefit. The Bank of the United States was chartered for great public purposes, as an agent, deemed necessary to the federal government, in the efficient exercise of its high prerogative, to fix the value of money, and thereby secure the benefits of a sound circulating medium to the confederacy.

It was designed to aid the Treasury Department to collect conveniently and disburse the national revenue—of its stock the United States hold seven millions of dollars. And its notes are by law made receivable, at par value, in payment of all debts to the government. Concede, as we must, that the Bank was established for great public ends, and that the House of Representatives is the grand inquest of the Union, and as such has power to visit and inspect all Departments of the Federal Government, to correct their abuses, reform their errors, and confine the exercise of their powers within the limits prescribed by law to each, and it follows that the House has power to appoint a committee to make a minute and full inquiry into all the multifarious operations of this powerful corporation.

But that there might be no doubt of the existence of the power here contended for, it has been expressly reserved in the 23d section of the charter of the Bank, which provides, "That it shall be at all times lawful for a committee of either House of Congress appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not."

The language in which the authority of the House is described, is so plain and so full, that an attempt to illustrate it appears to be supererogatory. The committee to be appointed are to "inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation" without exception. The section contains no reserved power to the Bank to designate the place where, or the persons in whose presence the examination shall be made. These modes of exercising the main power are necessarily, as its incidents, dependent on the discretion of the sovereign with whom it is lodged. A contrary construction would make either or both Houses of Congress dependent on the agents whose conduct is to be the subject of inspection.

If the Bank can attach any conditions to its exercise, not found in the charter, then it could render nugatory the power, by which it was intended it should be checked and controlled.—That the great conservative purposes for which such Committees of Investigation were to be appointed might not be thus defeated, the extent and character of their inquiries are rightly made to depend on the wisdom, patriotism, and justice, of either House of Congress.

The only restriction to be found in that clause of the Bank charter which we are considering, is that which relates to the committee, and not to the House; and has reference, not to the extent of the examination, but to the character of the report to be made. The committee is directed to report, amongst other things, "whether the provisions of this charter have been violated or not." The object of this specific requirement is to be found in another clause of the same section of the charter, which provides, "whenever any committee as aforesaid, shall find and report, or the President of the United States shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Circuit Court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the U. States, calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted, shall not be declared forfeited."

But if there ever had been a well founded doubt as to the true and fair construction of this reserved power of the House, the Committee did suppose it had been long since yielded.

In 1818, Mr. Spencer, of New York, offered to the House of Representatives a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the Bank. In the debate to which that resolution gave rise, the opinions now entertained by your committee, were well expressed by many distinguished gentlemen.—For presenting short extracts from one of the speeches then made, no apology, it is supposed, will be needed. Mr. Lowndes said, he had no apprehension of defect of power in the House to prosecute the inquiry in the terms proposed. He had no doubt of the power of the House, if the public interest required it, to direct a committee to make such a report. The nation, said he, has a deep interest in the conduct and management of the Bank; our duty to the people whom we represent, the nation's interest, as owners of a large portion of the stock, its interest in the revenues being wholly payable in the notes of the Bank, will justify a constant and vigilant attention to its proceedings. If there had been a doubt whether the conduct of the Bank had been proper or not, the House was fully justified in investigating into the facts, and inquiring whether abuses had been committed or not. He would vote for any inquiry, in its broadest shape."

The resolution of Mr. Spencer was adopted, and a committee appointed, who visited the principal Bank at Philadelphia and some of its branches. They had free, unrestrained access to the books and papers of the Bank. They were furnished by the officers with such extracts and copies from the books and papers as they called for. They summoned before them the Directors and officers of the Bank, and examined them on oath touching their conduct and proceedings. And the Committee made to the House, on the 16th Jan. 1819, an elaborate report, from which we learn that their inquiries had been chiefly directed "to the general management of the Bank, and the conduct of its officers." Transactions of private citizens with the Bank were then freely and fully examined. Individual transactions of the President and Directors of the Bank, in the purchase of its stock, were fully investigated, and those officers sworn and required to testify before the Committee. Though deeply affected, personally and officially, by these developments, they never hesitated or objected to obey the process or to give their testimony.

The names of the borrowers from the Bank were published without scruple, with the amount of money due from each, whenever, and not otherwise, such a publication was deemed necessary to illustrate the improper conduct or mal-administration of its officers.

This precedent, to which the committee of 1832 strictly conformed, is entitled to high respect from the eminent character of those by whom it was established, and who have justly enjoyed high reputations for purity of purpose and distinguished attainments.

If any additional reason for deference to this contemporaneous construction of the 23d section of the charter be necessary, it may be found in the fact that the Directors of the Bank in 1819 themselves assented to it. They conceded to the Committee of the House the right to inspect all their books and papers in such a manner as the Committee thought proper. Besides; those who now have the management of the Bank, in 1832, without question of right, without hesitation, without protest, produced for the inspection of the Committee of Seven, all their books, papers, correspondence and accounts, and appeared when summoned, and testified on oath touching the transactions of the institution under their control.

These objections to the special agents of the Board, were felt and expressed, but they were waived, and no disposition had been manifested to let your committee, to conduct the examination in any manner not entirely acceptable to the Board.

Under those circumstances, your committee did think that a decent respect for their rights and privileges, and much more for the dignity of that body from which all their powers were derived, might have induced the Committee of Directors to forbear to make them feel the entire want of control over their own room. With a previous determination to be present when their books were to be inspected, they could have waited to avow it until these books were called for, and the attempt to inspect them in their absence. These circumstances are now reviewed, because they then excited an apprehension, which the sequel formed into conviction, that this Committee of Directors had been appointed to supervise the acts and doings of your committee, and to limit and restrain their proceedings, not according to the directions contained in the resolution of the House, but the will and judgment of the Board of Directors.

Your committee have chosen to ascribe this claim of the Committee of Directors, to sit conjointly with them, to the desire to prevent them from making use of the books and papers, for some of the purposes pointed out by the resolution of the House. They are sensible that this claim to be present at all examinations, avowed prematurely, and subsequently persisted in with peculiar pertinacity, could be attributed to very different motives; but respect for themselves, and respect for the gentlemen who composed the Committee of Directors, utterly forbids the ascription to them of a feeling which would merit compassion and contempt much more than resentment.

This novel position, voluntarily and deliberately taken by the Committee of Directors, predicated on an idea of equality of rights with your committee, under your resolution, rendered it probable, and in some measure necessary that your committee should express its opinion of the relative rights of the corporation and the House of Representatives. To avoid all mis-

understanding and future misrepresentations, it was desirable that each question should be decided separately. Contemplating an extended

investigation, but unwilling that an apprehension should exist of improper disclosures being made of the transactions of the Bank and its customers, your committee, following the example of the committee of 1832, adopted a resolution declaring their proceedings should be confidential, until otherwise ordered by the committee, and also a resolution that the committee would conduct its investigations "without the presence of any person not required or invited to attend."

A copy of these resolutions was

furnished to the Committee of Directors, in the hope that the exclusive control of a room at the Bank, during its hours of business, would therefore be conceded to your committee, while the

claim of the Committee of Directors to be

present when their books were submitted for

inspection, should be postponed for decision, when the books were called for and produced by them.

On the 28th ult. this committee assembled at

the banking house, and again found the room

they expected to find set apart for their use,

pre-occupied by the Committee of Directors,

and others, officers of the Bank. And instead

of such assurances as they had a right to expect

they received copies of two resolutions adopted

by the board of Directors, in which they were

given to understand that their continued occu-

pation of the room must be considered a favor,

and not a matter of right; and in which the

Board indulge in unjust commentaries on the

House of Representatives; and intimate an ap-

prehension that your committee design to make

their examinations secret, partial, unjust, op-

pressive, and contrary to common right.

When this communication had been read,

your committee adjourned to meet at the North

American Hotel. Notwithstanding all that had

occurred, the correspondence with the com-

mittee of directors was continued. If in so do-

ing an error was committed, let it be imputed

to the belief that great forbearance well became

the Committee of the immediate representatives

of the People.

While it was thus doubtful whether a room

could be obtained in the banking house, with-

out conditions being attached derogatory to the

rights and dignity of the House, and a conces-

sion in advance of a claim set up by the Bank,

which might seriously incommode your commit-

tee in their business; they determined to execute

your resolution, if practicable, without intrud-

ing on the Directors of the Bank; they there-

fore, required of the President and Directors,

in writing, to submit for the inspection of the

committee, at their committee room, on the 3d

day of May, certain books and papers of the

Bank, which might have been thus produced

without interruption to the ordinary business of

the Bank. The requisition, in terms implied

the presence of the directors or their commit-

tee.

On the day named, the Board addressed a

written communication to the committee, de-

claring that they cannot comply with that part

of the resolution of the committee of investiga-

tion which requires that certain books of the

Bank be sent to the North American Hotel,

this day at 11 o'clock.

Your committee are of opinion that refusal of the board of directors to submit the books of the Bank to the inspection of your committee, is a violation of the Bank charter, and a contempt of the laws and authority of the House of Representatives.

The reasons for this opinion need not be here repeated or enlarged.

It has been maintained, and is insisted, that the right to inspect the books of the Bank, carries with it the power to perform that office out of the banking house, if it cannot be done conveniently and effectually therein, and your committee cannot perceive that just ground of complaint exists against a claim of power, in a committee of either House of Congress, which by the laws, and with a wise regard to the public interest, is conceded to the judicial tribunals of both the Federal and State Governments.

The facts already stated, demonstrate that a room could not be procured in the Bank for the use of the committee, without a concession not to be recalled, which would have made your committee dependent on the courtesy of the Directors of the Bank at every step of the inquiry, and the various communications received from the directors and their committee, annexed to this report, will fully corroborate this statement.

Having failed to accomplish the object of procuring the books of the Bank for inspection, at their committee room, your committee felt it to be their duty to demand the submission for that purpose, at the Bank, of the President and Cashier of the Bank, the usual and general agents of the corporation. For that purpose, on the 5th day of May, having apprised the committee of directors of their intention, at one o'clock they repaired to the Bank and then required the President and Cashier, each of them respectively, to produce certain of the books of the Bank, for inspection of the committee.—This was refused by each of those officers, for reasons stated in writing, and to be found in the appendix to this report.

In this refusal, your committee believed there

was a substantial violation of the Bank charter,

and a contempt against the authority of the House committed.

They are of opinion, that your committee were under no obligation of right to recognise any agent of the Bank other than those generally known as such, and make their duty and right to inspect the books depend on the convenience or caprice of such deputation.

If such be the fact, then the examinations of the Bank will, in all cases, depend on the disposition of the Directors to have their proceedings examined.

Having been thus denied, by the officers of the Bank, and having been informed by the directors, that they were not aware of having declined to furnish a room for the exclusive use of the committee, your committee, sincerely desirous to meet the wishes and directions of the House, believed it to be their duty to seek another interview, with the committee of Directors, and by arrangement, met the committee of the Board, at the Bank, on the 7th day of May, at an hour fixed by themselves.

Your committee then and there, in writing, required of the Committee of the Board, to produce to your committee, for inspection certain books and papers of the Bank, to enable your committee to inquire into the truth of representations made by the Government Directors to the President of the United States and to Congress; and to ascertain whether the Board of Directors had violated the charter of the Bank, by authorizing the exercise of illegal powers by their committee or officers, and whether the Bank had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the present pressure, or has used its corporate power or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections.

Without giving a specific answer to these calls for books and papers, the committee of Directors presented a written communication which was said to be "indicative of the mode of proceeding deemed right by the Bank."

The committee of the Board in that communication, express the opinion, that the inquiry can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter, and deny virtually the right of the House of Representatives to authorize the inquiries required in the resolution.

They also required of the Committee of Investigation, when they asked for books and papers, to state specifically in writing, the purposes for which they are proposed to be inspected; and if it be to establish a violation of the charter, then to state specifically in writing, what are the alleged or supposed violations of the charter, to which the evidence is alleged to be applicable.

To this extraordinary requirement, made on the supposition that your committee were charged with the duty of criminalization, or prosecution for criminal offence, and implying a right on the part of the Directors to determine for what purposes the inspection should be made, and what books or papers should be submitted to inspection, your committee replied, that they were not charged with the duty of criminalizing the Bank, its Directors, or other; but simply to inquire, amongst other things, whether any prosecution in legal form, should be instituted, and from the nature of their duties, and the institutions of the

[See Fourth Page.]

*From the Boston Statesman.*

Washington, May 20, 1834.—I think I will not in future undertake to foretell even what may be the orders of the day (since they may be at any time set aside,) much less will I venture to predict the events, or any events of a day. The Speaker has not resigned, and no movement of the kind has been intimated, or indicated to-day; the House has been debating the Report of the Kentucky Election; and has probably left it two or three days journey from its destined goal. The minority (of the Committee) made an elaborate and lengthy Report; and a motion was made to refer both Reports to the Committee of the Whole, but was lost. The majority report therefore is only to be debated. Mr. Jones, of Georgia, as Chairman, occupied the floor the principal part of the day on the subject; he is a very able man and an able debator; and will do what he can to sustain the Report of the Committee—and leaving him with his task, I will pass to the Senate.

It was understood that Mr. Webster was to speak, and the Senate was quite crowded. Before he had the floor, however, Judge Wilkins presented a Young Men's memorial from Pittsburgh, disapproving the measures of the administration; as the sentiments it contained did not coincide with his opinions, he made no remarks on presenting it.

Mr. Webster presented a "Whig memorial," as he termed it, from Lancaster county, Pa.—The name indicates its nature. He took occasion upon its presentation, to give his reasons for not calling up the consideration of the Bank bill, a second time, viz: that before the time indicated, the House had passed a vote of fifty majority against any and all National Banks; and he thought it would have been useless to have got the bill through the Senate, to have it left in the House. He was quite cool and collected in his manner, and said no more than he meant; he rather opined than argued the matter. He further expressed an opinion, a deep conviction, as he said, that two thirds of both Houses were now in favor of a National Bank—but they were not at liberty to go for the measure—they must support the experiment. It would really be a matter of great curiosity to the public to know who compose the *two thirds* in both Houses, who under any circumstances would go for a bank, when they have so strenuously opposed it. This we may not know at present.

Another point Mr. Webster touched upon, was the revenue: he expressed it as a well grounded opinion of others, that the revenue, in consequence of the measures of the administration, would be diminished one third; and gave it as his own opinion, that it would not be much if any, short of one half. So much for his opinions. He concluded with expressing his apprehensions of the condition of the country in the autumn, if something was not done for relief before dog-days.

Mr. Brown replied, and in answer to Mr. W.'s assertion that the "removal" was a breach of contract, and a violation of the plighted honor of the country, said that if the Bank had a right to retain the deposits, it ought not to have given them up; but as the act was voluntarily done with the full knowledge of its rights, it could not recover them back; but that it did not consider it had a right to retain the deposits, appeared by the course it had taken with regard to the *Pension* fund, the right to retain which is now asserted. Mr. Webster rejoined with a joke, and Mr. B. replied with a retort, after which Mr. B. and his colleague each presented memorials from N. C. and each according to their liking. This over, John Ross in behalf of the Cherokee nation, presented a petition through Mr. Clayton. Some time was spent in debating its reception; but it was finally received by a large vote.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, May 21, 1834.—I am tired and disgusted with repeating, day after day, the ribaldry, nonsense and billingsgate of the Vigs. Mr. Clay made a stump speech to-day against the *Albany Regency*, w.o.m he said was now in the city—fled her for refuge! that the Tory party were deserting in great numbers and becoming Vigs; that the party were "shelling off like the banks of the Mississippi, by a acres; and he thought there was great cause for rejoicing, &c. &c. &c." He further renewed the old complaint against the Executive, for not making nominations; and threatened to renew it periodically, but not at regular periods.—He talked an hour, perhaps. Mr. Webster killed half an hour or more, both with their distress and memorials.

Mr. Forsyth replied somewhat at length, repeating what he had often said in answer to Clay's reiterated complaint against the President for not offering nominations, viz: that the President was not bound nor required to offer them till the end of the session; that the commissions so run, in appointments made during the recess of Congress. In reply to Mr. Webster, who made a short speech to show that Gen. Washington made nominations on the 9th of February, which he said was only a month after its commencement, (a slight mistake, as Congress has always sat, according to the constitutional requirement, on the first Monday in December,) Mr. Forsyth shew examples of high military officers, and one foreign minister, made in Jefferson's and Madison's time, on the 24th and 5th of February, at the short session—a week only before the Senate rose.

Gov. Tyler made a bit of a speech, and Mr. Lee another bit—neither tit bits. Col. Benton threw a bomb-shell among the Vigs, and they lay as flat as flounders. He made a fine, and unpremeditated speech; as they were talking about every thing, and had destroyed the day

without doing any business, he said, he thought he would help them to finish the day. He was very sarcastic upon the Vigs; mentioned the advantage the Senate and audience, who were defunct in Geography and topography, might derive from distress memorials, when they were accompanied with a speech embracing these branches of study. He alluded to Mr. Webster who now makes up in topography, what he lacks in pathos. He said he presumed the Senate could not be anxious to have nominations made, that they might reject them—thus it was always a painful duty to reject a nomination, because it left the candidate before the public with the inference that he was not qualified! He could not think the Senate was thirsing for a victim! and he was really very anxious to know, why so much complaint was made at the postponement of the nominations. He touched upon the Bank Directors, and other topics, for which I have no room.

There are no nominations nor resignations to-day—both Houses adjourned at 4. The Kentucky Election is still before the House. [lb.]

REIS EFFENDI.

*Extracts from Mr. Forsyth's remarks.*

"The Senator from South Carolina has called the attention of his adversaries to the late general application of the term Whig to the discordant fragments of all parties opposed to the administration. He seemed to imagine it arose from the peculiar applicability of the term. The general application of the name did not prove any fitness to the thing to which it was applied. It proceeded, not from the harmony between the name and the thing, but from concert between those who were desirous of giving a new and popular name to old and unpopular things. There was an organized and associated press, directed, if not by one impulse, here, at least directed to one end by different impulses. The press, through all its ramifications, taking up the watch word "Whig," from its pure source in New York, sounded it through the country, and the secretary of the Hartford Convention, and the Osgoods and Parishes of the Pulpit of the East and all like spirits of the West, and South and Middle States, joined in the concerted cry. Mr. F. did not believe in the possibility of deluding the people to embrace condemned doctrines and politicians, by the simultaneous application to them of a respected and venerated name. He was sorry to see the attempt, because the effort would be to degrade a name associated with our glorious recollections of exalted patriotism, and disinterested suffering, of great public services, and holy devotion to freedom.

Mr. F. asked if the name of Whig would not be degraded if applied indiscriminately to persons who had disregarded, in the days of the country's peril, the obligations of duty and patriotism. Ask the northern section of opposition that the Nullifiers are Whigs—twelve months since they were rebels. Ask the southern section if the Hartford Conventionists are Whigs—a few years since they were a disgrace to the country—were then the open enemies of the constitution. Ask the Nationals and the consolidationists—the high tariff and internal improvement men—the States right men, par excellence, if they are each and all Whigs in the English or American acceptation of the word—and the answer may be—Oh, yes—now but not a short time since, and they will not be a short time hence, if things go, as the hope is that things will go. Mr. F. felt how difficult it was to find an appropriate name for the union of each discordant materials; but thought he could furnish one sufficiently descriptive. Unlike the party to which he would apply it, it was the name of a compound, good in itself, and made of materials all of which were good in their way. Suppose we call it the Punch party. Punch is the union of insipid water, the deluded men who are the chief material of the party—Acid, from the lime of southern growth, it is produced in the open air in Mississippi—Sweetness, the tariff sugar from Louisiana—The Spirit, rum of New England home made—Arrak from South Carolina—Whiskey from the west, Monongahela or elsewhere—a dash of Poteen from the shop of Dr. McNeven to catch the Irish—an Irishman loves the smell of turf smoke—the smack of unlawful distillation. Casting an eye to futurity and supposing that unlike prophetic forebodings of war, pestilence and famine, and of the coffin band bills, the prophecy of a day or two, since that the last nail was driven into the coffin of Jacksonism was realized—what a rousing wake we should have, Punch being the order of the night, when the veteran was carefully rolled in his shell to be restored to the great mother of us all. The genius discord might interrupt the harmony of the scene, if a question should arise about the "spoils of victory." A glorious scratch would follow to determine who should be the administrator "*de bonis non*" of Uncle Sam. The insipid would stand no chance."

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention, which convened at Trenton, on the 22d inst., consisted of between 5 and 600 delegates, and was the largest political body that ever assembled in that State. The Hon. Mallon Dickerson presided, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents. The hall in which the Convention met, proving too small to accommodate the members, and the large number of spectators present, they adjourned to meet in the State House yard, where the committee appointed to draft the resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, reported a series of resolutions approving in the warmest terms, of the conduct of the President of the United States, and his course towards the Bank, and denouncing the acts of that institution, not only in its general course, but particularly in its re-

fusal to submit to an investigation—which were adopted unanimously. Unanimity and good feeling prevailed throughout the day, and the impression was universal that the ascendancy of the democratic party would be fully sustained at the coming election.—[Bos. States.

BANK MISREPRESENTATIONS.

"Further fruits of the 'Experiment.'—Among Mr. Secretary Taney's notable experiments for introducing Jackson money, or metallic currency, in the place of bank note circulation of the country—one much relied upon was that of inducing the *pet* banks to refuse, in consideration of the value of the deposits they should receive, to issue or take any notes of a less denomination than *ten dollars*. When told, as he was, by some of the New York Merchant's Committee, that if "the Experiment" was long continued, the revenue would thereby be so much affected, that the deposits would be too inconsiderable to furnish any equivalent to a bank for foregoing the advantages of its circulation of small notes, the Secretary seemed incredulous as to any falling off the revenue.

By the annexed statement, however—which a friend just from Washington obtained at the Treasury Department last Saturday—it is clear that the merchants' anticipation was prophetic; and the incredulity of the Secretary as much out of place as he himself is—

The Custom House receipts for the first quarter of 1833, were - - - \$6,966,437  
Do. first quarter 1834, - - - 4,366,737

Diminution, - - - - - \$2,599,706  
The aggregate revenue, from all sources, for the first quarter of 1833, - - - - - \$7,922,584  
Do. do. 1834, - - - - - 6,027,525

Diminution, - - - - - \$1,895,009  
Sales of the public lands, for the first quarter of 1833, - - - - - \$668,526  
Do. do. - - - - - 1,369,487

Excess of receipts from Public Lands, - - - - - \$700,961  
The general result is, that, notwithstanding an amount of more than double of that received from the sale of Public Lands for the first quarter of 1833, the whole revenue falls short, in the first quarter of 1834, nearly *two millions*; and that from the Custom House nearly *two million six hundred thousand dollars*, of those received for the corresponding period of last year. [N. York Amer.]

REMARKS.—The above is another of the thousand and one misrepresentations of the Bank press. The Dartmoor Editor, now a stalwart Bank Wig, attempts to make his credulous readers believe that the revenue has fallen off greatly in consequence of the removal of the deposits, and contrary to the estimates and calculations of the Treasury Department.

We have turned to the last report by Mr. Tarnay, and find that the revenue, as above stated, is larger instead of smaller, than he expected, and that a large reduction was expressly stated to be anticipated from the great reduction in duties. But notwithstanding that great reduction in duties, & the Bank panic about the deposits, it seems likely to turn out that the whole revenue for the year, whether from customs or lands, will exceed the estimates by some millions of dollars.

Thus, in the last Treasury report, the whole revenue for 1832 is stated to have been \$31,565,561, for 1833 at \$32,030,000, and for 1834, in consequence of reduced duties or burdens imposed on foreign goods and on the people consuming them, at \$18,500,000. So little of the national debt remains to be paid, this sum, with the balance on hand, was considered sufficient for our national purposes.

Taking the above amount from the New York American to be correct, to prevent any falling off from the estimates and calculations of Mr. Tarnay, the first quarter must be \$4,625,000—whereas, in fact, it is admitted to be \$7,922,584—or an excess instead of deficiency of more than \$3,000,000.

If we go to the customs alone, the estimate of the Treasury was only \$15,000,000 for the year—which would average per quarter \$3,750,000—when the actual receipts from customs alone appear to have been \$4,366,737, or an excess instead of a falling off—exceeding half a million.

Thus perishes another panic bubble of the Bank press. [Globe.]

*Beware of Opposition Tactics.* As the opposite to the present administration is made up of heterogeneous materials that agree in nothing but opposition, so they are obliged in order to accommodate customers to preach every sort of doctrine. And truly the recklessness with which palpable contradictions and assertions notoriously without the shadow of foundation in truth, are put forth and maintained in order instead and deceive, and that too by men assuming to be moral, pretending to act wholly from principle, is most appalling. We wish now to call the attention of the public particularly to one of this class of falsehoods, manufactured, we believe in this quarter, and obviously intended for home consumption. It is substantially, that the idea of re-chartering the United States Bank is abandoned by the opposition!! and that that measure is not now in contemplation!! That the Bank is already overthrown, and that there is no design to re-establish it!!! Now what are the facts about it. The country is inundated with petitions for a restoration of the deposits, and the re-charter of the Bank. This has been the constant cry for more than five months past. Even at the present moment one can scarcely read the journal of a single day's proceedings in either

House of Congress without meeting with memorials presented in favor of re-chartering the Bank. The leaders of the opposition in the Senate from the East, West and South all unite in declaring the Bank must be re-chartered or the country is ruined. As late as the 13th of May, Mr. Clay proclaimed his opinion at the Senate Board, that "the only effectual remedy to relieve the People was the restoration of the depositories and the recharter of the Bank of the United States." The Portland Advertiser too, declared emphatically that a "new Bank" would not do—nothing would answer but the old Bank rechartered. And now in the face of all these things, because this mass of corruption, the old Bank, happens to find favor with the people in this quarter, they are told forsooth that its recharter is not contemplated—that what the opposition want is a "New Bank,"—Be not deceived. 'Tis all an idle pretence, go up to secure the votes of those who would knowingly sustain the corruptions of the present Bank.

Mr. Evans is informed by his particular friends that a "recharter" does not take well in Kennebec, and anon out comes with a resolution in favor of a "New Bank"—a "New Bank" to echo his satellites at home, and on the strength of this cry it is calculated that he may be once again returned to Congress.

Fellow Citizens! when did Mr. Evans ever lose an opportunity of sustaining the present Bank, and advocating its recharter? In every varied form in which the question has been presented, has he not uniformly gone with and for the Bank? Depend upon it if his vote is ever wanted again to secure a renewal of the Bank's charter, the Bank will have it. He would be false to his party if he did not give it—for between them and the Bank there is an alliance offensive and defensive. Their destinies are linked indissolubly together, and together they must stand or fall.—[A. Age.]

From the *Saco Democrat*.

A DISCOVERY!

Some of the Hartford Convention Wigs have at last made a terrible discovery in relation to President Jackson! In comparison with this, all their other causes of complaint sink into utter insignificance! We fear it will totally annihilate him—at least in their estimation. It was reserved for that arch blueblood and "exasperated" wig patriot of the Boston Courier to make the grand discovery. Only hear the valiant member of the "Peace party in War, and of the War party in Peace!" He talks like an Oracle. Democrats! disciples of Jefferson! prepare to be alarmed! for here follows the charge so gravely urged against the administration of President Jackson.

"General Jackson is acting on the principles of Jefferson, and is carrying out the patriotic doctrine of that arch jacobin to its fullest extent. We are not of the party who worship the dead or the living idol. The principles of Mr. Jefferson have done more to torment this nation than all the plagues described in the *Apocalypse* could do, if inflicted at one blow."

So asserts the Boston Courier—and we know of few who will attempt to gainsay it. It was Gen. Jackson's elevated patriotism, his sterling worth and integrity, and his devotion to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, that first recommended him to the confidence of his fellow citizens, and which will never fail to command their respect and gratitude, until public virtue shall cease to meet with due regard. It is too late in the day for the charge of the editor of the federal Courier and his Hartford Convention allies, to frighten the people.—There may have been a time when such a "bug bear," had some weight with a certain class of politicians—it was then the tory principles existed in full vigor, and the natural enmity of its advocates to "arch jacobin," Thomas Jefferson, was not only exciting, but may be caught from those who only affect to be mad; and hence is explained the phenomenon of a class of men, as sanguine, as wary, and as true to their interests as any in existence, being infected with a most deplorable alienation of mind, by the contagion of ambitious demagogues, artful hypocrites, and the purchased, notorious tools of a grasping monied monopoly. Let them be mad if they will, but it shall not be our fault if they make fools of the country people.

The Policy of the Opposition. In the time of the elder Adams, the Federalists, who were the dominant party passed the gag-law, to silence the arguments of their opponents—when Mr. Jefferson was brought into power, the democratic party, acting on the motto of Mr. Jefferson, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated when reason is left free to combat it," repealed the gag-law. The federalists believed and proclaimed that no administration could stand against the assaults of a powerful press, if that press were not restrained by the curb of the law. Their war, the most fierce and wanton, upon the character of Mr. Jefferson, upon his measures and partisans, and upon truth, was conducted upon this principle. History records their disgrace in their defeat. The same party, now merged in the Bank party, are pursuing a similar course, relative to General Jackson, his measures and supporters. The result will venture to predict, will not be unlike that which attended their furious and reckless assaults, in the time of Mr. Jefferson.

[Boston Post.]

The people don't at all relish the refusal of the Bank Director to submit to an investigation. They think it looks suspicious. The reason assigned for its refusal will open the eyes of all the honest advocates of the Bank. Mr. Biddle and his lawyers tell us that the law cannot compel them to furnish evidence to criminate themselves! This is a precious admission! It is virtually a plea of *Guilt*, to the charges which have been made against the Bank.

[Maine Democrat.]

Adjournment of Congress. The House of Representatives on Thursday debated and voted nearly all day on the question of fixing a time for an adjournment. After various propositions and various votes, a joint resolution was finally passed fixing on the 30th day of the present month for closing the session.—[Port. Cour.]

A machine has lately been invented in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for manufacturing bricks out of dry clay! There is said to be a pressure of more than twenty tons on each brick—they come from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel produce. One horse makes 20 such pressures in a minute.—[lb.]

tained for them, and we hope those of our friends, who are engaged in the lumber business, will not place so much reliance upon the statements of these interested panic makers, as to sacrifice for their benefit their hard earnings.

[Age.]

There is but one obstacle to the complete revival of business, namely, the want of confidence in individual credit; and that the trading portion of the community have willfully brought on themselves. They have proclaimed a general bankruptcy, and are now reaping the fruits of their own clamors. There never was a more willful suicide than that committed by the merchants on their own body. They have frightened honest men, and furnished rogues with an apology for not paying their debts. Had these infatuated men associated together to control, as they could have controlled, the malignant course of the Bank of the United States, instead of aiding and abetting it by every means in their power; had they done as much to maintain the credit of each other as they have done to destroy it; and had they instead of proclaiming their own bankruptcy in every quarter of the United States, made common cause in sustaining each other, at this moment there would be no distress among them. Confidence, instead of being almost totally destroyed, would have been on a more solid basis than ever, owing to the capacity they had shown of standing the brunt of a reaction in the paper currency; and none would have become openly bankrupt, but those who had in fact been secretly so for years. But they chose to become the instruments of a grasping monopoly, a knot of ambitious politicians, and bribed editors of newspapers; they indulged their long stiled antipathies in preferring to consult the dictates of reason and experience; and are now reaping the bitter fruits of their own folly, with the consoling reflection that they have nobody to blame but themselves. They have undermined, and for the present, destroyed, that confidence which, and not money, is the great basis of the system of credit.

Were they to come to their senses even now they might soon redeem themselves from the consequences of their rashness. But they still persist in their efforts to cut their own throats, in order to be revenged on General Jackson for giving them an excuse for so doing. They still persist in proclaiming universal bankruptcy and the total stagnation of business; they still persist in affording to their clamors, a decent pretext to every scoundrel in the community to decline the payment of his debts, or defraud his customer by willful bankruptcy; and they still persist in keeping up a panic and excitement, equally fatal to the pursuits of commerce and to their own prosperity.

Well, it is so. There a periodical diseases of the mind as well as of the body, and their causes are equally inscrutable. Phrenzy is not only catching, but may be caught from those who only affect to be mad; and hence is explained the phenomenon of a class of men, as sanguine, as wary, and as true to their interests as any in existence, being infected with a most deplorable alienation of mind, by the contagion of ambitious demagogues, artful hypocrites, and the purchased, notorious tools of a grasping monied monopoly. Let them be mad if they will, but it shall not be our fault if they make fools of the country people.

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**OXFORD DEMOCRAT.**  
PARIS, JUNE 10, 1834.

We occupy a large portion of this day's paper with the report of the majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, who were directed to enquire into the proceedings of this institution. The minority of the Committee have also made their report, but as we do not discover any discrepancy in matters of fact, and from its extreme length it would fill the whole of our paper, we shall not attempt to lay it before our readers. As to the facts in the case, there appears an entire agreement between the majority and minority. They differ only as to the powers belonging to the Committee. So far as we can gather the sentiments of the minority from the mass of sophistry in which it is entangled, they seem to consider that the Committee have no power and could make no examination except by the permission and courtesy of the Bank. Our readers will find in the report of the majority the Resolves of the House under which they were raised, and also the provision in the Charter of the Bank authorizing a committee of either House of Congress to examine its proceedings. To a man of plain common sense there would seem to be no question of the right of the House to order the investigation or of the Committee to make it, and such may like to know how so plain and express a provision can be denied or evaded. We will briefly relate the course of reasoning pursued by the minority as we understand it, premising that their report agreeing in the detail of their proceedings, with that of the majority, is a laborious and ingenious defence of the Bank and an apology for its refusal to submit to an examination of its affairs.—The minority contend that Congress have no right to make the examination provided for in the charter of the Bank, except for the purpose of ascertaining whether the charter has been violated or not. For the propriety of this construction of the clause of the charter relating to an investigation we refer our readers to the clause itself and ask them to judge for themselves. These charges of a violation of the charter must be specified and distinctly stated. When this shall be done and on approaching the narrow entrance to an investigation thus afforded them they are stopped by an other objection.—The Bank then say that although by the provisions of our charter we must submit to an examination, yet as we are charged with having violated that charter, we are now the party accused, and by the common law, we are not bound to criminate ourselves. We are in the position of defendants and cannot be required to answer questions or submit to an examination which may furnish evidence against us. Thus it will be perceived that by the reasoning of the minority, although the House were authorized by the charter to raise a committee for investigating the affairs of the Bank, yet the Committee when raised have no power to proceed in the inquiries directed to be made by them, any farther than the Bank pleases. It will probably be recollect that a similar committee has been raised twice before, viz: in 1819, and in 1832, on both of which occasions the Bank quittedly submitted to an investigation, which they have now found out they were not obliged to do. They say that they submitted in 1832 because they were then petitioners for a re-charter, but now they ask no favors and stand upon their legal rights. We apprehend it will be news to most of our readers that the Bank is not now an applicant for a re-charter,—that it has not been and is not now exerting itself to the utmost to procure a re-charter. If they have given up in despair we are glad to hear it, and hope that its corruption will cease with the motive. The Bank papers exult in the defeat of Congress by this moneyed aristocracy and justify in all respects the proceedings of their master. We too are satisfied with the result. A second appeal is thus made to the people between the Bank and the government. The Bank has set the people at defiance and has refused to submit to an investigation; it belongs to the people to judge of the motives for this refusal. Charges of gross corruption and violations of their charter have been made, and sufficient evidence has been adduced to satisfy the minds of most men of their truth. The Bank refuses to submit to an investigation on the ground that it is not bound to criminate itself. Does this proceed from the consciousness of innocence, or the obstinacy of desperation? The settlement of this question belongs to the people and to them we cheerfully leave it. More than suspicion has been thrown upon its proceedings, a belief of its dishonesty and corruptions has long been prevalent, and their slumbering investigation will strengthen in the belief.

CONGRESS. This body have voted to adjourn on the 30th of June. Some time since the opposition threatened to continue the session during the whole year, but this was when they first began their "experiment" of attempting to produce distress and impair credit by "panic" speeches, with which they inundated the country, telling the people that if they were not distressed, they ought to be and must be. They then threatened every portion of the country with ruin and all classes with distress. This they partially effected, but finding that the people were beginning to recover from the alarm, and that the means used to revolutionize public sentiment were less effectual than they had promised themselves, they are now content to adjourn and submit to a fate they can no longer hope to control. If the people are only true to themselves, they will soon rescue their liberties from the grasp of a corrupt moneyed aristocracy.

Specie. The quantity of specie entered at the Custom House in New York from foreign places, between the 28th of March and the 12th of May, a period of seven weeks, was of gold \$63,238, silver \$2,364,339—total, \$2,947,677. The port commences after some of the large importations were made, and there have been constantly large receipts from New Orleans. We should believe that the amount of specie received at this port since the 1st of January, could not be less than \$6,000,000.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN VERMONT. After a few days of warm and dry weather, we experienced, says the Brattleborough Messenger, on Sunday afternoon, a succession of the choice of a new Speaker, and on the 10th ballot Mr. Bell of Tennessee was elected. There were six candidates besides several which empties into Connecticut river at that village, though not so high as it has sometimes been, rose with a rapidly perfectly unpreceded. To use the language of several eye-witnesses, "the flood seemed to come down 16." On the 10th ballot they were as follows: Bell 114, Polk 78, Wilde 11, Wayne 6, Sutherland 2, Speight 1.

The votes for the six candidates on the first ballot were as follows: Wilde 64, Polk 42, Sutherland 34, Bell 30, Speight 18, Wayne 16.

On the 10th ballot they were as follows: Bell 114, Polk 78, Wilde 11, Wayne 6, Sutherland 2, Speight 1.

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House of Representatives, they were not bound to state specifically in writing any charges against the Bank, or any special purpose for which they required the production of the books and papers for inspection.

A specific answer was requested to the calls which had been made.

The Committee of the Board, after deliberation, made a communication to your committee, in writing, in which they announced their purpose to adhere to their resolution, and refused to submit the books and papers of the Bank required by your committee to be produced for their inspection.

These calls were made in the Bank, and in the presence of the Committee of the Board, and then and there a compliance with them was refused. Not feeling authorized to regard this unexpected and unequivocal refusal as the act of the Board of Directors, your committee submitted the proceedings of their committee to the Board, and they were by the Board "fully approved and sanctioned."

In this act of refusal, which nothing that had occurred had prepared them to anticipate, your committee are of opinion, that the charter of the Bank has been violated, and a contempt of the authority of the House of Representatives committed.

Your committee, acting under the instructions of the House of Representatives, without power to modify or enlarge them, charged to inquire, and not authorized to accuse or to arraign, except in their report to the House itself; armed with but the limited authority of a committee; unauthorized to punish, were necessarily compelled to the conclusion, that, in the face of the obstructions already detailed, they could not efficiently prosecute the inquiries with which they were charged, without the aid of the power of the House of Representatives.

Anxious, however, to perform their duty without complaint to the House, and in conformity with the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation of 1819 and 1832, your committee called on the Bank, in a series of resolutions, to furnish statements, and certain extracts and copies from their books and papers, which, in the opinion of your committee, were intimately connected with their duties, and many of them indispensable to afford to the House of Representatives the information which they had directed your committee to obtain.

The first of these was responded to by the Committee of Directors, and the information furnished. Though useful, it was comparatively unimportant.

The Board of Directors, after deliberation, refused to comply with the other calls, for reasons which will be found in their resolution in the Appendix, and which reasons deserve examination, as manifesting the deliberate purpose of the Directors to resist all attempts to examine into the proceeding of the corporation in the latitude required by your resolution.

They say, that the Board of Directors do not feel themselves at liberty to comply with the requirement of the committee of Investigation, because "part" of the copies called for "relate to matters over which the Board have no control."

This reason, it is plain, cannot have had much weight in producing the decision of the Board. If only a part of the information desired was beyond the control of the Board, that fact could have been stated, and this committee would have cheerfully received the residue.

2d. The Board say, they cannot comply, because it would be impossible for them to do so "within any reasonable time, having ascertained, by a careful examination, that the copies and statements called for by the resolutions of the 29th ultimo alone, would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for at least ten months."

This reason, it is also fair to presume, could not have materially influenced the decision of the Board. If, in truth, an entire compliance with all the resolutions would require great labor, still that did not justify the refusal to comply with any one of them. Besides, the whole objection could have been obviated by the employment of more clerks than two, the compensation to whom, if paid either by the Bank or this committee, would have been well expended in gratifying the requirement of the House of Representatives.

3d. The Board say they cannot "comply, inasmuch as in respect to part of the papers called for, the effect would be the same as the surrender of their books and papers to a secret and *ex parte* examination.

Who can read this last reason for refusing, given by the Directors, and fail to perceive that this committee is justified in declaring, that without the aid of *compulsory process*, they cannot obey the directions of the House. If extracts from their own books, made by their own clerks, will not be furnished because they might be used to conduct an *ex parte* examination, what benefit could this committee expect to derive by access to the books themselves?

Permission to take extracts for themselves could, and probably would, be denied for the same reasons; and a committee of the House, without power to compel obedience to its demands, would have power to make no use of the books, which was not approved by the Directors themselves. And the House will be at no loss to determine what latitude they would be willing to give their inquiries. And without authentic extracts, such as were unquestionably furnished by the Bank to both the former Committees of Investigation, your committee could very imperfectly convey to the House the grounds of their conclusions, or the result of their inspection and examination.

In what condition, then, is your committee placed? The House have commanded them

to inquire "what corruptions and abuses have existed in the management of the Bank," whether it has used "its corporate power, or money, to interfere in politics, or influence elections."

To do this, they have attempted to use the only means they can, by possibility, enable them to fulfil this duty; and they are refused by the Directors access to those means which are in their custody, and which, by their charter, they are bound to furnish.

Because, they say, the inquiry this committee has been charged to make, "can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter." And even these violations of charter are not to be inquired into.

Should suspicion be specifically charged, then the Directors are to decide whether the facts, if true as stated, would amount to technical violations of charter; and then, and not till then, will your committee be permitted to "proceed with them in order as stated." It must be said, at these pretences, by which the Bank would justify its bold disregard of the provisions of its charter, are, in themselves, derogatory to the dignity, and contemptuous to the authority of the House, to which in fact owes its being.

The Committee believe, that these proceedings of the Bank Directors, denying vital and essential powers to the two Houses of Congress, and asserting, in effect, a paramount and controlling authority over both in executing a power, devised as a check upon the Bank itself, would justify a more extended comment. But confiding in the disposition of the House to maintain its own rights and dignity, and to sustain your committee in the faithful discharge of their duty, they present as a part of this report the various resolutions adopted by your committee, with those received from the agents of the Bank, as an appendix, declaratory of the powers believed to be possessed, and the purposes of your committee.

They believe that these resolutions will of themselves vindicate their conduct and proceedings from all those imputations which are to be found in the various communications of the Directors, and their committee, and will serve to show that they have afforded no justification whatever for the extraordinary position ultimately taken by the committee of Directors and the Board. But that their determination not to permit any conduct of theirs not involving breach of charter, to be investigated, must have been entertained long before it was made known to your committee—and that it was not communicated until every means of preventing the examination had proved unavailing. But for this conduct, which your committee cannot regard as distinguished by frankness and candor, the absence of your committee from their duties in the House would have been of much shorter continuance.

Believing they had now exhausted in their efforts to execute the duty devolved upon them, all reasonable means depending solely upon the provisions of the Bank charter, to obtain the inspection of the books of this corporation, and copies from their books and papers, which, in the opinion of your committee, were intimately connected with their duties, and many of them indispensable to afford to the House of Representatives the information which they had directed your committee to obtain.

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The reason assigned for the refusal to be sworn is parallel with that which has just been considered—that, as corporators and Directors,

they are parties to the proceedings of the House, and therefore not bound to give testimony.

It is a humane rule to be found in the criminal law, which declares that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself, and one which this committee would be unwilling, under any circumstances, to deny, but your committee are not aware of any principle of evidence which will excuse a person for refusing to give testimony, simply because it may subject him to a civil action.

There are provisions in the Bank charter, making the Directors liable to a civil suit if proved to have participated in certain transactions therein mentioned. But it ought not to be supposed that any thing can be found on the books of the Bank that would subject the Directors to a criminal prosecution. Even if the latter supposition be not entirely without foundation, still it is insisted that a witness called on to testify, must do so, unless the Court or other tribunal before which he appears, shall adjudge that he is interested. That question the witness cannot be permitted to decide for himself, otherwise evidence might be withheld without good cause. As to the supposition that the Directors, or the corporation under their control, are to be considered parties to the inquest this committee was directed to institute, it has already been answered in this report, and needs no further reply.

If the quest had been prosecuted, and had satisfied Congress or the President that a *sire facias* ought to issue, then, and not till then, could the Bank Directors become parties to the proceeding, and under that principle, attempt to conceal transactions known only to themselves; and even then their books might be used as evidence against them. Justice requires us to add, that the Directors, while they protested against our right to examine them, declared they had no knowledge, which, if a necessary regard to their duty and the rights of others permitted, they would not willingly expose without reserve.

Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that they have not initiated the course of the Directors of 1819 and 1832, by waiving their supposed technical rights, and inviting an unrestricted examination of their proceedings. Such conduct could not but have gained public approbation; and it is humbly conceived, could not have been reasonably objected to by any persons having business with the institution. If such had been the course of the Directors, the committee hope to be pardoned for saying it was their purpose to have endeavored to preserve a good character than to regain a lost one.

**Sacredge.** A young gentleman recently died at Newburyport, requesting in his last moments that a gold breast pin which had been presented him by a young lady whom death had torn from him, might be buried with him. The request was religiously complied with, and the pin deposited in his coffin. The sanctity of the grave, however, was violated and the pin stolen by an individual of that town, who had a short time before made a public profession of religion. He has since made public confession of the deed, and "asked pardon both of God and man for the rash act." But it is much to be doubted whether this confession will restore him to general confidence. It is much easier to preserve a good character than to regain a lost one.

**The refusal.** The Directors of the U. S. Bank, as our readers already know, have refused to permit a Committee of Congress to examine their books and papers relative to the business of the institution. We say nothing of the illegality of this proceeding, but will remark only on the dishonesty of it. The people of the United States own seven millions of dollars, or one fifth of the whole capital of the Bank. They are partners in the concern. The Committee of Congress represent the people, the Directors represent the British portion of the capital—they have contrived to shew out the people's directors, and now when the people send other agents there, from Congress, to look into the affairs of the co-partnership, to see how the business has been conducted, how the funds of the firm have been expended and invested—who are customers and correspondents—these British Directors, who have possession and control over the whole, refuse to exhibit the books, letters and securities of the firm, or to permit any examination into the condition of the company. How would people like such treatment, if they had individually a partnership like this? Would they not say that a partner concealing the transactions of the firm from another partner, in this way, having equal right, was a dishonest man—a knave?

**Bos. Post.**

**Sacredge.** A young gentleman recently died at Newburyport, requesting in his last moments that a gold breast pin which had been presented him by a young lady whom death had torn from him, might be buried with him. The request was religiously complied with, and the pin deposited in his coffin. The sanctity of the grave, however, was violated and the pin stolen by an individual of that town, who had a short time before made a public profession of religion. He has since made public confession of the deed, and "asked pardon both of God and man for the rash act." But it is much to be doubted whether this confession will restore him to general confidence. It is much easier to preserve a good character than to regain a lost one.

**SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!** The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in **DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.**

This well established wash for the Eyes is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

## DYSPEPSIA!

Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved and cured, in number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relse's *Vegetable Specific & Antibilious pills*, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for *Sick headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea and Flatulences.*

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, & when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally relieved by this specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific," price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.

**White Teeth and Healthy Gums!** Those who would retain, or restore, these sensible advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens enamel of the teeth without doing the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive *Tooth Aché*. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

**oishwoy Aug. 5.**

**A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH!!**

HOWEVER invertebrate, in hours application, and no danger from taking cold, by using DUMFRIES' OINTMENT. This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainly, stands unrivaled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 37½ cts. a box, with ample directions.

## Piles!!

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most undoubted testimonials that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other popular medicine.

This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages, and sexes. Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet, which consists of two boxes, *Ointment and Electuary*.

Price \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles is wanted.

**None** are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

**JOB WORK,** Executed with neatness, and despatch at this OFFICE

## Sheriff's Notice.

Oxford, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from MARE HARRIS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed in the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1833.

Township No. 1, - 14 67

" No. 1, Letter A - 5 94

" No. 2, Letter A - 5 99

Letter B - 6 72

Township No. 7, - 2 09

" No. 4, 1st Range, - 2 14

" No. 5, 2d Range, - 2 19

" No. 2, 2d Range, - 2 82

" No. 3, 3d Range, - 2 94

" No. 5, 3d Range, - 2 09

" No. 5, 1st Range, - 4 45

" No. 4, 2d Range, - 2 32

South half No. 1, 4th Range, - 2 42

One fourth No. 5, 5th Range, - 1 55

Andover Surplus North, - 1 68

Fryeburg Academy, - 6 41

Township No. 8, now Byron, - 12 53

One Twelfth No. 1, 6th Range, - 1 32

Township D, to J. Gardiner, - 1 44

Surplus of C, - 1 28

Hamlin's Grant, - 2 39

oishwoy Aug. 5.

ALDEN BLOSSOM. { Sheriff of Oxford Co.